

## THEY WENT A-FISHING.

One morning, when Spring was in her teens—  
A morn to a poet's wishing,  
All tinted in delicate pinks and greens—  
Miss Bessie and I went fishing.

I in my rough and easy clothes,  
With my face at the sunshine's mercy;  
She with her hat tipped down to her nose,  
And her nose tipped—vice versa.

I with my rod, my reel and my hooks,  
And a hamper for luncheon recesses;  
She with the bait of her comely looks,  
And the seine of her golden tresses.

So we sat down on the sunny dike,  
Where the white pond-lilies teeter,  
And I went to fishing like quaint old Ike,  
And she like Simon Peter.

All the noon I lay in the light of her eyes,  
And dreamily watched and waited;  
But the fish were cunning and would not rise,  
And the baiter alone was baited.

And when the time for departure came,  
The bag was flat as a flounder;  
But Bessie had neatly hooked her game—  
A hundred and eighty pounder.

## ORIGIN OF STATE NAMES.

New York—Named by the Duke of York under cover of title given by the English crown in 1664. New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel. Pennsylvania—From William Penn, the founder of the new colony, meaning "Penn's Woods." Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay and died there in 1610. Maryland—After Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. of England. Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region. North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called Carolina, after Charles IX. of France, in 1601. Subsequently, in 1665, the name was altered. Georgia—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region. Florida—Ponce de Leon, who discovered that portion of North America in 1519, named it Florida, in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was Pasqua de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday. Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "Here we rest." Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the Province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on the western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning the "long river." Louisiana—From Louis XIV. of France, who from some time prior to 1763 owned the Territory. Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian name of "smoky water," with the French prefix arc, bow. Tennessee—Indian name for "the river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its eastern boundary. Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river." Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful," previously applied to the river which traverses a great part of its borders. Michigan—Previously applied to the lake; the Indian name of a fish-weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap. Indiana—So called in 1802 from American Indians. Illinois—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix, "ois," together signifying "tribes of men." Wisconsin—Indian name for "wild rushing channel." Missouri—Named in 1820 from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term meaning "muddy." Iowa—Indian term meaning the "drowsy ones." Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy weather." California—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold. Oregon—According to some from the Indian Oregon, "River of the West." Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows on the Pacific Coast. American Cultivator.

—An Iowa cattle grower dehorned 125 cattle with no bad results, and regards it a great economy. He thinks that horns do \$1,000,000 damage annually in Iowa alone.

## A CRITICAL MOMENT AT ANTIETAM.

From Gen. Longstreet's account of "The Invasion of Maryland," in the June Century, we quote this anecdote: "Thus the battle ebbed and flowed with terrific slaughter on both sides.

"The Federals fought with wonderful bravery and the Confederates clung to their ground with heroic courage as hour after hour they were mown down like grass. The fresh troops of McClellan literally tore into shreds the already ragged army of Lee, but the Confederates never gave back.

"I remember at one time they were surging up against us with fearful numbers. I was occupying the left over by Hood, whose ammunition gave out. Soon after the Federals moved up against us in great masses.

"We were under the crest of a hill occupying a position that ought to have been held by from four to six brigades. The only troops there were Cooke's regiment of North Carolina infantry without a cartridge. As I rode along the line with my staff I saw two pieces of the Washington artillery (Miller's battery), but there were not men enough to man them. The gunners had been either killed or wounded. This was a fearful situation for the Confederate center. I put my staff officers to the guns while I held their horses. It was easy to see that if the Federals broke through our lines there, the Confederate army would be cut in two and probably destroyed, for we were already badly whipped and were only holding our ground by sheer force of desperation. Cooke sent me word that his ammunition was out. I replied that he must hold his position as long as he had a man left. He responded that he would show his colors as long as there was a man alive to hold them up. We loaded up our little guns with canister and sent a rattle of hail into the Federals as they came up over the crest of the hill.

"There was more business to the square inch in that little battery than in any I ever saw, and it shot harder and faster and with a superhuman energy as it seemed to realize that it was to hold the thousands of Federals at bay or the battle was lost. So warm was the reception we gave them that they dodged back behind the crest of the hill. We sought to make them believe we had many batteries before them instead of only two little guns. As the Federals would come up they would see the colors of the North Carolina regiment waving placidly and then would receive a shower of canister. We made it lively while it lasted. In the meantime Gen. Chilton, Gen. Lee's chief of staff, made his way to me and asked, 'Where are the troops you are holding your line with?' I pointed to my two little pieces and to Cooke's regiment and replied, 'There they are; but that regiment hasn't a cartridge.'

"Chilton's eyes popped as though they would come out of his head; he struck spurs to his horse and away he went to Gen. Lee. I suppose he made some remarkable report, although I did not see Gen. Lee again until night. After a little a shot came across the Federal front, plowing the ground in a parallel line. Another and another, each nearer their line. This was from a battery on D. H. Hill's line.

"This enfilade fire, so distressing to soldiers, soon beat back the attacking column."

## THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.

Very early in the history of the world people saw the use and beauty of gardens. As far back, indeed, as we have any trace of men, we find that they were in the habit of cultivating flowers and shrubs, and so decorating and arranging nature as to supply a pleasant spot whither they could retreat and enjoy bright colors, rich, shady foliage, and sweet perfumes.

In all the oldest nations of which we read—in Egypt and Assyria, in China, in India, in Greece—the art of gardening was carried to a high state of cultivation. To natural beauties were added the graces of the painter, the sculptor and the architect. Temples were built in the center of lovely gardens; frescoes adorned the walls of stone summer-houses and of lofty towers; nestled amid the shrubbery, rising from flowerbeds, placed at the crossing of paths, were to be seen statues of gods and

heroes, of cupids, muses and graces.

Among the most famous of the ancient gardens, the ruins of which still remain to give an idea of their vastness and grandeur, were "the Hanging Gardens of Babylon." These have a special interest for those who are familiar with the Bible, in which Babylon, the mighty city over which the warlike kings of Assyria ruled, is referred to.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the seven wonders of the world; and truly, if we can judge anything by the remains of them which still exist, they well deserved a place among the marvels of the olden time.

The story of their origin is an interesting one. It is said that there once lived a great Assyrian king, of vast wealth and power, who was devotedly attached to his wife. Every thing that she asked of him he was wont to grant. The moment that she formed a wish, it was gratified.

Now this fair queen came from one of the most beautiful valleys of Persia, in which she was born and reared. She had been accustomed to live amid the most romantic scenery, to delight in avenues of trees and banks of flowers.

But Babylon was a dull place, and around it were nothing but bare fields and dreary heaths. So the queen, though she had every luxury which money could bring, tired of the uninteresting views from her palace windows, and remembering the lovely scenes of her childhood, she pined for them, and begged the king to make for her a garden which should remind her of her native valley.

The king hastened to gratify her; and setting an army of laborers, some of whom he called from Persia, to work, in the course of time the wilderness about Babylon was converted into the magnificent Hanging Gardens.

They were constructed on the sides of some sloping hills not far from the royal palace. Of course, as they were intended for the pleasure of the queen, they must be made on the most splendid scale. Vastness was the ancient idea of magnificence. Not long ago, the royal palace at Nineveh was explored, and found to cover a space larger than that covered by Boston Common and the Public Garden put together.

So the Hanging Gardens were made to cover a large expanse. They were adorned with noble edifices and the most skilfully carved statues and pillars. In form, the gardens were a vast square. From the bottom of the hills on which they rose they were reached by broad flights of stone steps leading from terrace to terrace, the terraces rising one above another in a series. At the foot of the hills were noble archways, with paved roads, and sculptured figures of great size lining the walls on either side; and beneath these archways the Assyrians might pass with ease on the backs of their largest elephants.

At the end of each terrace, just before the next stairway, was either an arch or a pavilion supported by massive pillars; while at the tops of the staircases were to be seen immense vases filled with flowers, and vines which hung down their sides, and carved figures of lions and tigers.

It was upon the broad terraces, which rested on gigantic columns, that the gardens were laid out with lavish hand.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—The number of silos in Great Britain in 1884 was 610, and in 1885, 1183.

—Canadian frogs' legs are worth seventy-five cents, per pound in the New York market.

—Immense quantities of canned goods have been ordered from this country by England of late.

—It is estimated that the annual cost for picking the cotton crop of the Southern States is \$40,000,000.

—The exports of this country to South America amount to \$34,000,000 yearly. The exports of England to Brazil for the same period amount to \$36,000,000.

## UMATILLA HOUSE,

Umatilla, Orange Co., Fla.

Fine Hunting and Fishing. Prices Moderate. Special Arrangements Made by the Month.

J. A. MITCHENER, Prop'r.,

Late of Johnston Co., N. C.

Land Agency Office in Building. Improved and Unimproved Land for Sale. 4tf.

## RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CO.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE ROUTE.

Condensed Schedule in effect May 2, '86.

Trains Run by 75° Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—DAILY.			
	No. 50.	No. 52.	
Lve New York	12 00 night	3 40 pm	
" Philadelphia	7 20 a m	6 03 "	
" Baltimore	9 50 "	9 00 "	
" Washington	11 15 "	11 00 "	
" Charlottesville	3 50 p m	3 00 a m	
" Lynchburg	6 15 "	5 15 "	
" Keyesville	8 25 "	2 00 "	
" Richmond	8 25 "	4 05 "	
" Drakes Branch	6 20 "	4 50 "	
" Danville	9 25 "	8 04 "	
" Goldsboro	11 50 a m		
" Durham	8 07 p m		
" Chapel Hill	4 55 "		
" Hillsboro	6 47 "		
" Greensboro	11 21 "	9 50 "	
" Salem	1 55 "	5 35 "	
" High Point	11 55 "	10 10 "	
" Salisbury	1 10 a m	11 23 "	
" Concord	1 57 "	11 50 "	
" Charlotte	3 00 "	1 00 pm	
" Spartanburg	5 54 "	3 34 "	
" Greenville	7 14 "	4 40 "	
Ar. Atlanta	1 40 pm	10 40 "	

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.			
	No. 51.	No. 53.	
Lve Atlanta	5 45 pm	8 40 am	
Ar. Greenville	11 32 pm	2 30 pm	
" Spartanburg	12 05 am	3 43 "	
" Charlotte	4 05 am	6 25 "	
" Concord	5 01 "	7 25 "	
" Salisbury	5 48 "	8 01 "	
" High Point	7 04 "	9 08 "	
" Greensboro	7 35 "	9 43 "	
" Salem	11 40 "	1 17 am	
" Hillsboro	11 54 "		
" Durham	12 28 pm		
" Chapel Hill	1 00 "		
" Raleigh	1 35 "		
" Goldsboro	4 40 "		
" Danville	9 42 am	11 28 pm	
" Drakes Branch	12 20 pm	2 42 am	
" Keyesville	12 38 "	3 05 "	
" Richmond	1 20 "	3 57 "	
" Lynchburg	3 37 "	7 00 "	
" Charlottesville	12 45 "	2 10 "	
" Washington	3 15 "	4 25 "	
" Baltimore	8 45 "	9 45 "	
" Philadelphia	3 00 a m	10 05 "	
" New York	6 20 "	3 20 "	

\*Daily except Sunday.

## SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet

Sleeper between Atlanta and New York.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet

Sleeper between Washington and New

Orleans, Washington and Augusta. Pull-

man Sleeper between Richmond and

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stations to all points.

For rates and information apply to any

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DON'T BUY AN ORGAN OR PIANO

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14-3m. WINSTON, N. C.

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High-Class, Prize-

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PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Send for Grand Illu-

strated Circular and Price

List for 18-6.

THOMPSON BROS.,

of. Lincoln, N. C.

## VALLEY MUTUAL

Life Association!

—OF—

STAUNTON, VA.

—O—

STATEMENT JAN. 1st, 1886:

ASSETS:

United State Bonds.....\$18,000.00

Bonds and Mortgages..... 85,000.00

Property..... 13,978.80

Cash on hand..... 13,827.58

LIABILITIES:

Assessments Paid in Advance...\$ 805.63

Due Assessment Accounts..... 6,785.73

This Company was organized as re-

cently as September 3, 1878, but the

management and character of the Com-

pany has been such as to secure and

enjoy the support of such of our leading

business men as Col. A. B. Andrews,

Maj. Robt. Bingham, Mr. R. T. Gray,

Hon. A. C. Avery, Circuit Court Judge;

Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey, and other repre-

sentative men throughout the State.

Rates for Insurance lower than in any

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J. F. HYATT,

Wadesboro, N. C.,

General Traveling Agent for the State.

C. W. VOGLER,

Local Agent,

Salem, N. C.

Terms and assessments may be

found at the office of the PROGRESSIVE

FARMER, in Winston.

15-tf. C. W. VOGLER, Agent.

## A CARD.

MR F H HYATT, Special Agent for the Valley

Mutual Life Association, of Virginia.

Sir:—Permit me to express my appreciation

of the promptness and business-like manner

with which you paid the Life Policy of \$3,000 on

the life of John P. Seacrest, of Monroe, Union

county. The action of your Company in thus

promptly adjusting this claim must commend

it to the favor of all honest people.

H C ASHCRAFT,

Guardian.

Winston, N C, April 29, 1886.

## RYTTENBERG BROS.

TRADE PALACE!!

GRAY BLOCK,

WINSTON, N. C.

—O—

THE LARGEST RETAIL DRY

Goods, Millinery and Shoe House

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PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES!

And the guiding stars for square and

honest dealing.

We show Styles that are Captivating,

Enchanting and Fascinating.

Do not be bull-dozed by dealers who

shout big things and claim to show

what they cannot produce, but come

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Sole agents for the New High Arm

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All mail orders will receive prompt

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15-3m.

## TIME IS MONEY

—(O)—

Every Farmer should have a good, re-

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the cost of a good Watch by always

knowing the exact time. You can al-

ways find a good assortment of

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

—W. T. VOGLER'S—

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Main Street, - - Winston, N. C.

—REPAIRING—

done promptly, and all work warranted.

4-3m.

## CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOL-

lowing Schedule will be operated on this

Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7.00 P. M.

No. 1